## **CLAIMS**

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1. An oligonucleotide comprising from about 2 to about 100 nucleotides and containing at least one unmethylated CpG dinucleotide.

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2. The oligonucleotide of claim 1 which is represented by the following formula:

## 5' X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>CGX<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub> 3'

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wherein C and G are unmethylated,  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$  and  $X_4$  are nucleotides and a GCG trinucleotide sequence is not present at or near the 5' and 3' termini.

3. The oligonucleotide of claim 2 having a phosphate backbone modification.

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- 4. The oligonucleotide of claim 3 wherein the phosphate backbone modification is a phosphorothioate backbone modification.
- 5. The oligonucleotide of claim 4 comprising the following nucleotide sequence:

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## 5' GGGGTCAACGTTGAGGGGGG 3' (SEQ.ID NO:1)

6. The oligonucleotide of claim 5 having a phosphate backbone modification.

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- 7. The oligonucleotide of claim 6 wherein the phosphate backbone modification is a phosphorothioate modification.
- 8. An oligonucleotide delivery complex comprising the oligonucleotide of claim 1 and a targeting means.

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9. An oligonucleotide delivery complex of claim 8, wherein the targeting means is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol, virosome, lipid, a target cell specific binding agent

10. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide of claim 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. 5 11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide of claim 2 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. 12. A method for activating a subject's B cells comprising contacting the B cells with an effective amount of the oligonucleotide of claim 1. 10 13. A method for activating a subject's B cells comprising contacting the B cells with an effective amount of the oligonucleotide of claim 2. 14. A method for activating a subject's natural killer cells comprising contacting the natural killer cells with an effective amount of the 15 oligonucleotide of claim 1. 15. A method for activating a subject's natural killer cells comprising contacting the natural killer cells with an effective amount of the oligonucleotide of claim 2. 20 16. A method for treating, preventing or ameliorating an immune system deficiency in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 10. 25 17. A method for treating, preventing or ameliorating an immune system deficiency in a subject comprising the steps of: a) contacting lymphocytes obtained from the subject with a composition of claim 1 ex vivo, thereby producing activated 30\_ lymphocytes; and b) readministering the activated lymphocytes obtained in step a) to the subject. 35

18. A method for vaccinating a subject comprising administering to the subject a composition of claim 10 in conjunction with administration

of a vaccine.

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*	19. A method for treating a disease associated with an immune system activation in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective
·	amount of a neutral oligonucleotide alone or in conjunction with a
5	pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
	20. A method of claim 19 wherein the disease associated with immune system
	activation is systemic lupus erythematosus.
10	30. A method of claim 19 wherein the disease associated with immune system
	activation is sepsis.
	31. An improved method for performing antisense therapy comprising
م ا	methylating CpG containing oligonucleotides prior to administration to a
15	subject.
	32. An improved method for in vivo diagnoses using oligonucleotide probes
	comprising methylating CpG containing oligonucleotides prior to administration to a subject
20	administration to a subject
	33. An oligonucleotide which is capable of interfering with the activity of
	viral or cellular transcription factors and containing a consensus
	immunoinhibitory CpG motif represented by the formula:
25	5'GCGXnGCG3'
	wherein $X = a$ nucleotide and $n = in$ the range of 0-50.
	34. An oligonucleotide of claim 33, wherein X is a pyrimidine.
. 30	35. An oligonucleotide of claim 34, wherein Xn is a CpG dinucleotide
	36. A method for treating or preventing a viral infection in a subject
35	comprising administering to the subject an immunoinhibitory oligonucleotide of claim 33.